Amendments to the Specification:

Please make the following amendment to the paragraph starting on page 14, line 17:

Fig. 17 offers a side view of a single cathode strip **44** fashioned from a durable electrically conductive material, such as titanium. Alternative material possibilities include stainless steel, or copper, depending on the particular process. Description of one strip **44** with reference to Fig. 17 serves to describe each in the plurality. The cathode strip **44** has a wall leg **45** and a floor leg **46** **48**. The wall leg **45** is inlaid into, or preferably integrally molded into, a corresponding contact channel **76** in the wall **72** of the bowl **70**. The wall leg **45** preferably but optionally may be provided with concave indents or apertures **46**, **46'** to promote molded bonding with the material of the bowl wall **72** when integrally molded therewith, as suggested by Fig. 7. When the cathode strip **44** is properly disposed in a contact channel **76**, the inside face **47** of the wall leg **45** remains exposed to the contents of the bowl **70** (i.e. the electrolytic solution and the substrate material), while the remaining surfaces of the strip **44** are in insulative contact with the material of the bowl. As indicated in Fig. 7, the floor leg **48** of each cathode strip **44** is mostly embedded in the floor **71** of the bowl **70**; the floor separates the floor leg from the contents of the bowl. However, as best seen in Fig. 7, a contact portion **49** of the floor leg **48**, near its intersection with the wall leg **45**, remains exposed on the exterior of the bowl, on the underside of the floor **71** near its perimeter. This contact portion **49** permits an electrical potential to be applied sequentially to individual cathode strips **44**, **44'**, **44"** (via a wire wheel contact **92**, Figs. 5 and 8) in a manner to be further described. It is seen therefore, that each cathode strip is everywhere insulated against electrical contact, except at the inside face **47** where electrical contact may be had with the contents of the bowl **70**, and at the contact portion **49**.

Please make the following amendment to the paragraph starting on page 15, line 9:

Figs. 13-15 depict the particular features of the open dome **40** according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. The elements of the dome **40** are crafted from any suitable chemically resistant material or materials, and may be comprised of plastic, fiberglass, or combinations of these or other materials. The dome rim flange **99** is for attaching the dome to the upper rim of the drainage basin **24**. Dome **40** has a frustum-shaped wall **101** that converges upwardly to terminate in an annular top rim **102** which defines the broad top opening or port **103**. A key feature of the dome **40** is a helical auger flange **100** disposed upon the inside surface of the wall **101**. The auger flange **100**, from its lower end **104** situated at about the same vertical level as the rim flange **99**, spirals upward (progressing clockwise as seen in Fig. 14) to its upper end **105** at about the same level as the top rim **102**. The helix of the auger flange **100** preferably spirals through approximately 180 to 190 angular degrees, as suggested in the figures. The auger ~~rim~~ flange **100** is used especially to extricate from the electrolytic cell the treated substrate at the completion of the treatment process.